SEVERAL "GOOD" MEN ALREADY IN JAIL

Professional Pickpockets Taken Out of Circulation for the Time at Least-Efforts to Protect the People from Thieves.

Although the big fair can hardly be said to have been fairly opened it has already become very evident to the police that the big crowds which are expected during fair week and the many entertainments which will draw citizens from their homes are proving a magnet to the crooks all over the country. While the best professionals do not arrive usually in a city where occurs such a big affair as the state fair will be until the big days there are already in the city you can raise each month and always receive country. While the best professionals do not the big days there are already in the city jail a number of men who are looked upon by the police as among the best in their chass, and a full dozen who are denominated by the term "good" men. This seems to indicate that during the week Omaha will year and become fat and marketable. They attract within her limits a goodly number

the men who live upon their wits. Chief of Police White is ready to admit that the city will in all probability be visited by many crooks during the week, but in the same breath makes the statement that he is ready for them. He knows so many thieves and pickpockets and is so well acquainted among them that he does not think that the best of them will be able to get into the city without his knowledge. Furthermore, he will act on the theory that an ounce of pre-vention is worth a pound of cure, and will not wait for them to turn some trick before imprisoning them, but as soon as he discovers that they are in the city he will at once locate them if possible and place them under arrest and keep them in Jali until the fair is over. He has acted on this theory aircady, and as an evidence of its success five of the smoothest pickpockets in the country are now in the city fail. He received information on Saturday morning that a gang of St. Louis pickpockets had arrived in the city. Before midnight on Saturday night five of them, which number may compose the entire gang, were behind the bars. Upon receiving the information the chief had at once given descriptions of the crooks to his detectives and on these descriptions they were located in a comparatively short space of time and before they had time to do any work.

humorous circumstances. The chief was standing in front of a store window on Douglas street, where a dense crowd had congregated, and while there he noticed "St. Louis Irish," a notorious picknocker. Irish," a notorious pickpocket, passing through the crowd. He was about to go after him, when he remarked another p'ckpocket whom he also knew, standing in front of him and evidently getting ready to do some work. The chief stood still and remained carnestly gazing into the window, and the thief at t work to obtain a luminous diamond that adorns the chief's shirt front. When the thief had gotten well under way the chief nabbed him and told his name. The thief appeared to take it as a huge joke, and laughod heartily over the incident, although

he was arrested. Chief White sent Detective Savage and Officer McLarnan out with a deteription of "St. Louis Irish," with instructions to find The two officers did a very clever bit of work in picking him with his partner on of a big crowd that got off the cars at Six teenth and Corby streets on its way home from Courtland Reach. The two crooks said that they were working men who had come to the city with the intention of working in the packing houses in South Omaha, but when Detective Savage said: "I guess I will have to place you under arrest, Mr. 'St. Louis Irish.' "Irish" threw up both hands by saying that he did not know that any one this part of the country knew him.
"St. Louis Irish" is a man 27 years of age

of unknown name, and is said to have been ever since he was old enough to walk He has a national reputation as a pickpocket. He travels with a gang of young fellows, of whom he is the leader and teacher. His companion, who was arrosted with him and who gave the name of Frank Cornell, and the young fellow who tried to rob the ch'ef and gave the name of Frank Morgan, are among his most apt pupils, and are already considered very clever thieves, although they are not much more than 18 years of age. MEN WITH LOCAL RECORDS.

There are two other men in jail, who gave There are two other men in jail, who gave the names of Frank Burton and Frank Ryan, who are supposed to be traveling with Irish. Morgan is still young, but Ryan is quite an old crook and well known. He was here several years ago and was arrested for picking a pucket and sent to the penitentiary. In the fight which ensued before he was arrested he struck Detective Demosey who was eas of struck Detective Dempsey, who was one of the officers after him, an ugly blow over the eye with brass knuckles, which almost dis-abled the officer. At that time Ryan was a member of the gang of thieves which infested the city and two of whom killed a shoe clerk the latter was pursuing them in the effort to regain a pair of shoes which they There are three other known pickpackets

under custody, but who have not attained as much of a reputation. They gave the names of Charles Cavanaugh, Frank Forgie and James Brureton and were arrested Saturday morning by Delective Dunn in the company of Ryan. In addition there are fully twenty men in jail who are supposed to be crooks and are booked with the general charge of characters.

suspicious characters, Chief White is not ready to say that there will be no tricks turned during the week, but he feels confident that the operations will not be very extensive. He himself will be on the streets during the greater portion of the week in an effort to spot any crooks whom he may know. In the same work will be engaged sixteen detectives and old officers in citizen's clothes. In addition to the regular force the residence portion of the city will be looked after by twenty-four special officers.

While thieves will have a good chance to work their graft in the crowds or the city will be compared to the control of the control of the control of the control of the city will be city will be city will be control of the city will be city w

work their graft in the crowds on the streets, the greatest danger is really from the house workers. So far as known very few of these have arrived in the city so far, but there will undoubtedly be some here before the week is ended. As the majority of the citizens will be away from their residences a portion of the time, at least, to see the fair and view the parades in the evenings, the houseworkers will have an excellent opportunity to operate. It therefore behooves all citizens to carefully secrete their valuables before they leave their

A dozen more suspicious characters, both men and women, were arrested last night. Some of them are thieves of local notoriety. who have been driven out of the city and have returned for the fair. Others are of Lincoln and other neighboring towns. No professionals were discovered, although Chief White and the detectives secured the city.

In This Work a-Day World.

Brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure of anxieties of business. Paresis, wasting of the nervous tissues, a and physical faculties are daily occurrences, as the columns of the daily press show. Fortify the system when exhausted against such untoward events with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that most helpful medicine of the weak, worn out and infirm. Use it in rheumatism, dyspensia constitutions of the results of the control o matism, dyspepsia, constipation and malaria

Visiting Omaha call and make a fresh tollet. Hot and co'd water, towels, perfumery, bangs curled, hair brushed, all for 25 cents. Elegant parlor to rest in. If you wish bath, manteure or chiropodist work leave orders during the day. 109, 110 Bee Building.

FAIR TRAINS.

Via Missouri Pacific Railway. Call at depet, 15th and Webster, or city offices, N. E. cerner 13th and Farnam, and get time card of the fair grounds train.

Drs. Galbraith and Lord, practice limited to surgery and diseases of women, rooms 500 to 503, Paxfor block. Telephone 33.

Omaha Bicycle Co., the most reliable place to buy bicycles. 323 N. 16th St. Columbia Metal Polish. Cross Gus Co.

LET US SEE WHY

People's Interest is There.

There.

The very highest authority on agriculture and its possibilities says in reference to the recent development of truck or garden farming in the Orchard Homes region:

"Truck farming, although it consists in the production of green vegetables for market, is distinguished from market gardening by the fact that while the market gardener lives near a market, and delivers his product with his own teams usually producing a general his own teams, usually producing a general variety of vegetables, the truck farmer lives remote from market and depends upon trans-portation companies for delivery and sale of his products, and usually devotes himself to such specialties as are best suited to the soil

It is for this reason that the Orchard Homes lands suit the homesceker. Fruits and vegetables are shipped to the great markets of the north, west and south and bring the producer the highest price for his product, while he pays the lowest possible freight rates, thus insuring him prosperity and suc cess. It is for this reason together with the fertile soil and equable climate, that Orchard Homes lands pays the worker all a good price for it. There is no such thing as a failure of crop, for an abundant rainfall. refreshing breezes, long seasons and a gener ous soil combine to make your success sure and constant. Cattle run at large all the ous insects, but thrive and do well on neve failing nutritious grasses. The great possi-bilities of this country are in the south The bright intelligent man will naturally seek these opportunities and success will at tend his efforts. All information on appli-cation to Geo. W. Ames, Gen. Agt., 1617 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

A Few Advantages Offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the short line to Chicago. A clean train made up and started from Omaba. Baggage checked from residence to destina-tion. Elegant train service and courteous employes. Entire train lighted by electricity and heated by steam, with electric light in every berth. Finest dining car service in the west, with meals served "a la carte." The Flyer leaves at 6 p. m. dally from Union

depot. City ticket office, 1504 Farnam street. C S. Carrier city ticket agent.

UNION PACIFIC SPECIAL TRAINS

Direct to the Fair Grounds. Commencing Friday, Sept. 13th, to and in cluding Sept. 20th, trains will leave Omaha Union Depot, stopping at Sheeley's and South Omaha. Fare for the round trip from Omaha 20 cents; Sheeley's, 20 cents; South Omaha, 15

By his royal highness, Ak-Sar-Ben, king to Omaha Brewing Association, behold our royal edict. It is my command that you brew a special beer for my faithful subjects during

the week of our visit to the city of Omaha during the great state fair, and call it Ak-Sar-SAMPSON, Lord High Chamberlain. Attention.

Modern Woodmen of America. All mam bers of Maple camp, No. 945, are requested to meet at their hall, 110 North Fourteenth street, Wednesday, September 18, at 7 p. m. sharp, to participate in the great parade, (Attest.) C. A. GRIMES, V. C. P. C. SHROEDER, Clerk.

Hotel Accommodations For 200 at the New Murray, 14th and Har ney St., \$2.50 per day and upwards.

Tents to rent, 1313 Farnam street, PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Part of Roland Read's company is at the C. B. Maxwell of Topeka is registered at

John A. McShane arrived in the city yes-W. J. Biles and wife are registered at the Barker from Hastings. D. H. King, a banker of Casper, Wyo., is stopping at the Millard.

W. A. Brown, a horseman of Denver, and wife, are at the Paxton. Part of "The Derby Winner" company is gistered at the Barker.

C. H. Lee and wife are registered at the Barker from Des Molnes, Ia. Fred Turner of McCord, Brady & Co. returned to the city yesterday. M. C. Keith, a capitalist of Norfolk, and boy, are registered at the Paxton. J. C. Carson, a prominent business man o

Deadwood, S. D., is at the Millard. M. Elmore, a railroad contractor of Al liance, and wife, are at the Paxton. Ex-Congressman W. E. Guthrie and wife o Cheyenne are staying at the Millard. James F. Fenton and sister are registered at the Barker from Stockville, Neb.

Con Harrington of Paxton & Gallagher came in over the Burlington yesterday. J. L. Baird, a merchant of Newcastle, S D., and wife, are among the Millard guests. T. M. Dempsy and wife and Mrs. J. W. Adams and mother are registered at the Barker from Curtis, Neb.

Roland Reed and two members of his company, Miss Isador Rush and Mrs. Mary Meyers, are at the Murray.

Mrs. H. C. King of Mammeth Springs, Ark., is visiting Mrs. C. W. Thompson at 502 South Twenty-second street. D. R. MacDonald, A. H. Spink and wife, Fred Ormond, Viola Arthur and Emile Ramof the "Derby Winner" company, are sey, of the D Millard guests.

Herman Anderson, a Swedish newspaper man from Sicux City, and prominent in Swedish circles there, was in Omaha over Saturday and Sunday. Ed Lyons, a traveling man of this city, is

rapidly recovering from the effects of an operation performed upon him at the Methodist hospital a short time ago.

odist hospital a short time ago.

At the Mercer: M. Schnitzler, New York;
C. M. Dunn, Cincinnati, O.; H. O. Findien,
Chicago; M. Nobbs, Oshkosh, Wis.; F. W.
Noble, Salt Lake City; H. T. Hattersly, E.
W. Holly, Appleton, Wis.; W. C. Galloway,
Neligh, Neb.; Frank Barr, Elgin; N. P. Nelson, Rockford, Ia.; C. Kirk, Boston; O. P.
Dungan, Norfolk; W. C. Brown, Chicago;
S. J. Enharde, Denver; W. G. Dement, Lincoln; N. M. Dwyer, Concord; Guy Willing
and wife, Mrs. Martin, Broken Bow, Neb.; E. and wife, Mrs. Martin, Broken Bow, Neb.; E. C. Westerold, South Bend, Ind.; Miss Kittle Wilkins, Bruncau Valley; E. Sudendorf, Elgin; F. M. Conner, Rapid City, S. D.; Fred Sexton, Lincoln; F. Brinsmaid, St. Joe.

Nebraskans at the Hotels. At the Murray-R. W. Fisk and wife, Lin-oln; W. A. Penn, Gothenburg. At the Millard-A. W. Field and son, Lin-coln; A. A. Newberry, Thomas Bronnan, Alliance; Mrs. C. A. Hewitt, L. A. Becher, Neligh; William H. Pool, Wabash.

At the Delleue-J. H. Davis, Gibbon; W. C. Wertz, Aurora; C. D. Hyatt, Lincoln; B. F. Krier, Lexington; F. H. Bailey, Nebraska City; W. L. Moore, Hutchinson; Gus Becher, Columbus; E.I. D. Braasch, George A. Davenport, Norfolk.

At the Paxton F. L. Wilson, St. Paule, At the Paxton F. L. Wilson, St. Paule, At the Paxton F. L. Wilson, St. Paule, St. Paule, St. Paule, At the Paxton F. L. Wilson, St. Paule, At the Paxton F. L. Wilson, St. Paule, St. Pau At the Paxton-E. L. Wilson, St. Paul; W. Pease, Fairbury; C. R. Brown, Aurora; Mrs. W. A. Hampton, Allance; William Wolfe, Neligh; W. J. Hill and wife, Stella; W. Y. Coleman, Premott; C. J. Anderson, Neligh; R. H. Oakley, Lincoln. Neligh; R. H. Oakley, Lincoln.

At the Arcade—H. E. Gapcu, Sidney; T. E. Bell, Madison; J. H. Monahan, Hyannis; William Westbrook, Broken Bow; I. Selby, Callaway; G. A. Farnam, Ainsworth; Mark Levy, Hastlags; I. Nathan, Geneva; J. W. Lash and wife, Auburn; J. H. Leudale and child, West Point; P. W. Selthorn, H. E. Pockrandt, W. M. Gue, L. J. Cavanagh, Winside; W. H. East, St. Paul; Emmett I. Ellia, Tekamah; B. C. Farmer, Stuart; Charles F. Seefus, Leigh.

At the Merchants—L. C. Witherlee and

Charles F. Secius, Leigh.

At the Merchants-L. C. Witherlee and wife, D. H. Hingery and daughter, Imperial: J. M. Lee, Oxford; C. Hocker, Columbus; A. C. Huil, Fr. P. Olmstead, Hastings; C. J. Richardson, Princeton; J. W. Frow, Lincoln: E. R. Purcell, N. Glenn, Broken Bow; J. T. Wiesman, F. A. Hart, George D. Camp, Lincoln: T. Fulton Gantt, North Platte; J. P. M. Nichols, Atkinson; J. P. Gibben, Kearney; H. W. Davison and wife, B. D. Deenler, Ainsworth; R. E. Clittick and wife, Stuart; W. V. Johnson, Wood Lake; Mrs. H. M. Wilson, Chadron; H. L. Kilgere, Jöhnstown; J. D. Craig, D. Thomas, Oxford; Prof. Joseph Bentsch, Kearney; Orson Friesh, John R. Saxton, Tilden; B. R. Latta, Tekamah; J. M. Rankin, Herman; N. A. Lockwood, Norfolk; J. H. Culivan and wife, Chadron.

GERMS DO NOT LURK THERE

Consumption Not Contracted by Handling Public Library Books.

EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS

Librarian Barrows Produces Authori ties to Show that Contagion is Not Spread by Circulating Reading Matter.

In connection with the death of Miss Jessie Allan, late librarian of the Omaha public library, from corsumption, the physician who formerly had charge of the case during the early stages of the disease has publicly asserted that Miss Allan, without possibility of doubt, succumbed to the ravages of germs transmitted to her through the handling of books that had circulated among infected either to a reader or a library attendant, patrons of the library. This bold assertion one case alone excepted, where an attendpatrons of the library. This bold assertion naturally created some apprehension among people into whose homes the books of the public library are regularly introduced. It is natural to reason that if the librarian in charge of the public library can contract consumption from the books, so could ordinary book borrowers, and the risk of drawing books out of that institution might counterbalance the advantages derived from it. On this point, however, there seems to be

no reason whatever for alarm or even uneasiness among public library patrons. Librarian Barrows of the Omaha public library has been investigating the authorities on this subject and finds that they are substantially unanimous in flatly contradicting the sensational statement of the Omaha physician.
"It is greatly to be regretted," said Li-brarian Barrows, "that the lamented death of Miss Allan should give rise to this question of contagion from books in public libraries, and I could not for a moment discuss any personal phase of the matter. But I also think it is only fair that the patrons of the library and the general public should be informed of the results which have been reached after full investigation. Very serious harm can be done the public library by placarding it as a breeding place for contagion. These dimaging statements, if believed by the people would impair the usefulness of this institution beyond the hope of recovery. I cannot talk to you from a professional standpoint, neither enter into any discussion on theories-

"This matter is not a new subject by any means and has received full and careful at-tention both from the medical standpoint and from the librarian's point of view, based or

STARTED AN INVESTIGATION. "In 1879 the lamented Dr. Poole, then li-brarian of the Chicago library, read a paper at the Boston conference of the American Li-brary association on this subject. Dr. Poole said that one of their directors had lost reveral of his children by scarlet fever. The director knew of no instance where the disease had been transmitted by books, but was aware it could be communicated by clothing. Several reporters were present and the next morning the public was told of the dangers of contagion from this source. So great was the interest awakened that the directors of the library at once took steps toward a thorough investigation. Letters were written to medical and sanitary experts in different parts of the country and to leading librarians,

"Fifteen letters were received from medica en, and not one of them could give any fact falling under his personal observation tending to show that contagion was ever imparted by a book from a circulating library. The medi-cal experts had nothing therefore to discuss but a theory—namely, the possibility for contagion. On this point nine expressed themselves in the affirmative, three admitted the quasi possibility of such contagion, and three were disbelievers in the theory of trans-

The views of the best medical authorities have been collected in an article written by W. F. Poole, the well known librarian of the Chicago library. A no less eminent authority Boston, speaking of the possibility of transmission of diseases by the use of library books, says: "I have never known an inbooks, says: "I have never known an instance where there was any grounds for believing that contagious diseases were carried by books in circulation from the public library. Throughout the year 1872 a severe cpidemic of smallpox prevailed in this city, and it was my duty to see every patient and to trace if possible the history of the case. In no instance was I able to connect the infection with the use of books from the public lease. If consumption was a rare disease no instance was I able to connect the infec-tion with the use of books from the public library. At that time I was one of the trustees of the institution and took a particu-lar interest in the matter." Four thousand gated by Dr. Green.

HERE DOCTORS AGREE. Dr. Charles F. Folsom, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, says he can recall no instance of scarlet fever traced to books from a circulating library. Dr. Robert N. Tooker, professor of sanitary colence in the Chicago Homeopathic college, says: "The means by which contagious dis-cases are transmitted is one of those questions upon which doctors proverbially disa-gree. The germ theory is just now the dominant one, but it is not universally accepted. Granting it to be true, it does not follow that the germs are carried by books or letters. Cases of smallpox and scarlet fever are reported where the contagion was pre-sumably carried in this manner, but the isolated cases which could not have arisen by such transmission are so much larger as the street, on the cars and in public assemblies than on the shelves of the public libraries. During the last epidemic of yellow fever thousands of letters were received from the infected districts, and yet no case of yellow fever was developed here. good work of the public library need not stop nor be interefered with through fear of spreading any of the infectious diseases. The probability or the possibility of its doing so s so extremely small as to be practically

In this connection Dr. Henry M. Lyman of Chicago, professor in Rush Medical college, is quoted as having been the author of a very satirical letter on the subject of transmission of disease by books. The doctor suggests the advisability of appointing an official fumigator for the public libraries. A city of Chicago's size he would have under the charge of 15 000 to 20 000 sanitary police. the charge of 15,000 to 20,000 sanitary police-No one should be allowed to enter a without disinfection. Physicians should be housed in juil and attended in their visits by an assistant jailer to fumigate them afterwards. Every child, the doctor suggests, should be taken to school in a glass afterwards. receiver under charge of a sanitary police-man. He should not be allowed to leave his cage, but be supplied with air from the top, properly warmed and carbolized. Let-ters should be left in the postoffice for a week to be disinfected in a temperature of 240 degrees fahrenheit. People should call at the postoffice themselves, for it is dangerous for postmen to be running about spreading

"The librarians," continued Mr. Barrows, "who were addressed, did not deal in specu-lation, but treated the practical question direct. If transmission of disease by books did occur, the employes of libraries, who are constantly handling those books, would be the very first to come under its influence. The librarians were unanimously in the negative on the theory of transmission. Mr. Justin Winsor of the Boston public library said that among the hundreds of employes handthat among the hundreds of employes hand-ling books during his ten years' experience there had never been a single case of con-tagion; he thought that sanitary regulation was a wise thing to do, but more for the purpose of allaying apprehension and pro-tecting the library from aspersion than any real danger. Mr. Peoples of the New York library took the same view, and the librarians of Philadelphia and Milwankes concurred of Philadelphia and Milwaukee concurred.
Dr. Park said he had never had a case even of cutaneous disease in the Chicago library resulting from handling books. Both in Boston and Philadelphia there had been madiling and sentiments. smallpox epidemics; books were out and had been returned to the library, were disin-fected and placed on the shelves—ne con-

NEARLY ALL OF ONE MIND. "At the San Francisco conference in 1891 the question was again discussed by Gardner M. Jones of the Salem, Mass., library. Mr. Jones presented the "actual experience" side, and the precautions adopted and his

inquiries were addressed to sixty-six representative librarians of the United States, Canada, England and Scotland. In some cases the librarians had no experience bearing on the subject. Out of forty-four replies received, thirty-nine answered in the negative on the transmission theory. The consensus of opinion was well expressed by Librarian Linderfeit of the Milwaukee library, who said: "For my own part I do not believe any serious danger of carrying contagion by means of library books exists, but there are in every community quite a number of persons who feel nervous on this subject, and for their sake it is well to take every reasonable precaution." And Dr. G. E. Wire, librarian of the medical department of the Newberry library, says: These diseases are not contagious at all periods of their existence, and in their worst stages there is no reading done by patients or attendants. Of course, if you really go into extremes, as do the bacteriologists, there would be no chance for any one to live; germs would be all powerful and everywhere. But the human race survived thousands of years before disease germs were thought of, and still survives, despite the germ theorists. In all these reports no thought of, and still survives, despite the germ theorists. In all these reports no librarian actually knew of a case of con-

ant contracted a skin disease, and that was not a case of what is usually considered contagious disease. "The methods adopted in other large cities are in full force and effect in Omaha, and our public library is amply protected. Every case of contagious disease in the city is reported to the librarian by the Board of Health. Should the family have drawn books, a notice is at once sent that the books must not be returned to the library until the attending shysteless contifies the patient. the attending physician certifies the patient is out of danger. But before the book is returned it must be disinfected, and on its reception here it is again subjected to a thorough fumigation before being replaced in circulation. Notices are also posted in the library cailing attention to the city ordinance regarding persons or families where contaregarding persons or families where conta-gion exists frawing any books from the library, a violation of which entails a heavy penalty. We have all these safeguards, and we have a clear record of not a single case of contagion arising from the handling of books during the existence of this li-

brary.

"Antiquarian or second-hand book store men handle old books constantly, and are not protected by any safeguards whatsoever, and they certainly get hold of well worn, thoroughly thumbed lots, and they are long-lived beyond any question. If this germ theory be true we are exposed daily to disease, and may reasonably expect contagion in the streat cars, the theater or the church in the street cars, the theater or the church—anywhere and everywhere that humanity congregates.'

simply give you a summary of the facts as DOCTORS DISCUSS CONSUMPTION Public Library Considered as Free

from the Germs as Other Places. physicians of Omaha all genagree that the danger of contracting consumption is of a remote, highly improbable character. When asked if he saw any danger lurking about the public library books and if it was true that tuberculosis was likely to be imparted by their use, Dr. Paul Grossman smiledl, but his answer was as emphatic as it was reas suring. "It is highly improbable-entirely so. It is so improbable that we can almost say it is impossible. These stories are all both," continued the doctor with some unction, "and the matter is carried too far." H then related the experiments made by sclentific Germans two years ago. They had taker a railroad car in order to ascertain the dangers which it was disimed one would run from infection when traveling in a public conveyance. The car had been highly impregnated with germs and exposures of ani-mals made resulted in demonstrating the absurdity of the theories of the extremists. Not an animal suffered. The doctor further explained that the human blood was what is known as a germicide and in a healthful vigorous condition would not succumb to ex-

Dr. O. S. Hoffman used the same words in responding to a question similar to that propounded to Dr. Grossman. "It is so highly mprobable that we might say it is almos of tuberculosis being imparted by the use of

"The only probable method of imparting consumption would be on the supposition that people make a habit of expectorating in the books, which is absurd. There are so many three hundred cases of smallpox were investi- of disinfection employed in Omaha and I can which have met the approval of eastern ex perts. The minds of the people should be disabused of any feers on the subject of get

ting disease from using library books. It is a groundless fear." Dr. A. K. Detwiler also coincided with this view and suggested that in the great Harvard library there had never been a case known of attack among the librarians from thesis. The statistics of various libraries over the country had been gathered and failed to show among over seventy employes any symptoms whatever. 'The fact that the death of a librarian in Omsha took place from consumption," added the doctor. not significant. It is only one care, whereas one-seventh of all deaths occur from consump-

tion in some form."
Dr. Gifford entertains strong views regardto leave the former cases in doubt. One is ing enforcing public sanitation and approves much more likely to meet the contagion on the German plan of prohibiting expectoration on sidewalks and other public places of con gregation. "But so far as a public library being more dangerous than other public places," the doctor said, "I think it is even less so than most places of congregation. Other physicians questioned along this line accorded with these views.

> Troubled with Periodical Dysentery Henry P. Silvera of Lucea, Jamaica, West India island, says: "Since my recovery from an attack of dysentery some ten years ago, it comes on suddenly at times and makes me very weak. A teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy taken ect of trans-The doctor a dozen testimonials from people here who

Vin Missourt Pacific Railway. Call at depot, 15th and Webster, or city offices, N. E. corner 13th and Farnam, and get time card of the fair grounds train,

Open house fair week to our friends and customers, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. A. J. Simpson, 1411 Dodge.

Ladies' Turkish baths. Fercolds try E'e tro-Thermel baths and medicated vapor baths. Scalp and hair treatment. Manicures. Chiropodist. 109, 110 Bee Building.

Omaha Bicycle Co., the most reliable place to buy bicycles. \$23 N. 16th St.

Awarded

Highest Honors-World's Fair, DR

No Operation. No Detention from Business. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## Wonderful Selling

A Pure Wool Suit for Five Dollars

And a Good Pick of Patterns, Too.

Whether there is any profit left or not selling such suits at \$5.00 is a matter of speculation between dealers. How-

These Suits Are of Cassimere or Cheviot Cloth

The kind of cloth that will render service for work and will never break or turn shoddy. You can choose between plain, striped or checked patterns-they're all cut in sack style, single or double-breasted fashion.

Eight Dollars is the Proper Price.

And eight dollars, if you pay that much, won't buy you a better suit, either, none better cloth at least. As to other things that go to make up a suit-for instance-lining-trimmings-and honest workmanship-we can assure you, and, still more, can guarantee you that you will not find clothes in any part of this western country that have as good linings, nor trimmings as ours, and as to the honesty of workmanship, ask any one who ever wore our clothing, whether he ever knew our clothes to tear.

Any Size a Reasonable Built Man Wears

From 34 to 44 chest measure, and plenty of 'em for everybody-you won't be disappointed nor talked into a more profitable suit-either, if you come. We ain't that kind of a store. We advertise what we have in plenty, and when they're all gone we'll tell you so mighty quick. The best shoes in the market-\$1.25-\$1.65-\$2.50 and the way we do: If they rip, break or don't wear reasonably long, you'll get a new pair free. Ever heard of any such an offer before?

Nebraska Clothing Co Our accommodation pavillon is at the fair grounds, located between the Floral and Mercantile buildings. Patronize

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